Spencer A. Schneider (SBN 175071) Karen E. Adelman (SBN 216927) John J. Moura (SBN 082457) BERMAN, BERMAN & BERMAN, LLP 11900 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 600 Los Angeles, California 90064 Telephone (310) 447-9000 Facsimile (310) 447-9011

AUG 1 3 2008

RICHARD W. WIEKING CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CAELFORNIA OAKEAND

Attorneys for Defendant GENERAL AGENTS INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC. (Erroneously sued and served as GAINSCO, INC.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BLAJIT SINGH, individually and) allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB,

TA8 = 133

13 Plaintiff, [28 U.S.C. \$1441(a)]

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v.

GAINSCO, INC. and DOES 1 -10,

Defendant.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

ADR

TO THE CLERK OF THE ABOVE-ENTITLED COURT:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant General Agents Insurance Company of America, Inc., erroneously sued and served as GAINSCO, INC. (hereinafter "Gainsco"), hereby removes to this Court, based upon diversity jurisdiction, the state court action described below.

On June 27, 2008, plaintiff Baljit Singh, individually and allegedly doing business as Greyline Cab/Yellow Cab (hereinafter "Singh"), commenced an action in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Alameda, entitled ///

- 2. The first date upon which Gainsco received a copy of the above-mentioned complaint was July 14, 2008, when plaintiff served the summons and complaint upon Gainsco. A true and correct copy of the summons is attached hereto as Exhibit "B." No other pleadings were served upon or received by Gainsco prior to August 12, 2008.
- 3. No further proceedings have been conducted in this matter in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Alameda.
- 4. This action is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332 in that it is a civil action between citizens of different states and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000.00, exclusive of interests and costs. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §1441(a), Gainsco may remove this action to this Court.
- 5. Gainsco is informed and believes that plaintiff was, at the time of the filing of this action, and still is a citizen of the State of California. Gainsco was, at the time of the filing of this action, and still is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Oklahoma and has its principal place of business in the State of Texas.
- 6. The only defendants other than Gainsco are DOE defendants. These defendants are wholly fictitious and sham parties against whom no relief is, or could be, sought in this action. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. \$1441(a), this Court should disregard the citizenship of any defendant sued under this

fictitious name. Accordingly, it is not necessary that any other parties join in this notice of removal of action.

- 7. This is an insurance bad faith action in which plaintiff's complaint prays for special and general damages in an amount no less than \$925,000, representing the sum plaintiff allegedly paid in settlement to satisfy a default judgment entered in an underlying action entitled Kuljeet Singh, et al. v. Baljit Singh, etc., Contra Costa County Superior Case No. C99-01230. In addition, plaintiff prays for punitive damages and attorneys' fees pursuant to Brandt v. Superior Court (1985) 37 Cal.3d 813. Thus, the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00.
- 8. This notice is filed with this Court within 30 days after service upon Gainsco of summons and complaint in the above-entitled action. Therefore, this removal is timely as required by 28 U.S.C. \$1446(b).
- 9. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(a), true and correct copies of all process, pleadings, and orders served by or upon Gainsco in the state court action are attached collectively hereto as Exhibit "C."

Dated: August 12, 2008

BERMAN, BERMAN & BERMAN, LLP

3v: /0/2 /

Spencer A. Schneider Karen E. Adelman

Karen E. Adelman John J. Moura

Attorneys for Defendant
GENERAL AGENTS INSURANCE COMPANY

OF AMERICA, INC.

(Erroneously sued and served as GAINSCO, INC.)

F:\DATA\8020.524\Plead\Removal.wpd

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant General Agents Insurance Company of America, Inc., erroneously sued and served as GAINSCO, INC., hereby demands trial by jury of the above-entitled action.

Dated: August 12, 2008

BERMAN, BERMAN & BERMAN, LLP

Bv:

Spencer A. Schneide: Karen E. Adelman John J. Moura

Attorneys for Defendant GENERAL AGENTS INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.

(Erroneously sued and served as GAINSCO, INC.)

EXHIBIT "A"

HANSON BRIDGETT LLP 1 ALEXANDER J. BERLINE - 158098 2 aberline@hansonbridgett.com CHRISTINE HILER - 245331 3 chiler@hansonbridgett.com 425 Market Street, 26th Floor 4 San Francisco, CA 94105 Telephone: (415) 777-3200 (415) 541-9366 Facsimile: 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff BALJIT SINGH. 6 individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB 7

ENDORSED
FILED
ALAMEDA COUNTY

JUN 2 7 2008

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
M. Hayes

By

Benefits

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB,

Plaintiff,

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GAINSCO INC. and DOES 1 - 10,

Defendant.

No RGO 83 9 5 5 0 1

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

INTRODUCTION

Taxi driver Kuljeet Singh was injured on April 23, 1998 while driving a taxi cab (Yellow Cab #112, CA #5S18784), filed a complaint making certain allegations against BALJIT SINGH ("BALJIT"), and obtained a substantial judgment. This is an action by BALJIT against the Auto & General Liability insurer, defendant GAINSCO, INC. (hereinafter, "GAINSCO"), and DOES 1 through 10 (collectively referred to as "Defendants"), to recover sums paid to satisfy that Kuljeet Singh judgment (a true and correct copy which is attached hereto as Exhibit A).

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PARTIES

- 1. At all times herein mentioned, Bay Area Taxi Management, Inc. ("BATM") was a California corporation with its principal place of business in Oakland, California. BATM managed the operations of the Yellow Cab fleet, and BALJIT was an officer of BATM.
- 2. At all times herein mentioned, BALJIT was an individual and a resident of Alameda, California.
- 3. At all times herein mentioned, GAINSCO was a Texas insurer authorized to do business in the State of California.
- The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate or otherwise, 4. of the Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 10, are unknown to Plaintiff, who, therefore, sues said Defendants under such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a "DOE" are responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to and caused some injuries and damages to Plaintiff as herein alleged.

THE INSURANCE POLICY

5. On information and belief, in 1997. Plaintiff submitted an application for Auto & General Liability Insurance to GAINSCO. On information and belief, thereafter, in consideration of premium payments, GAINSCO by its duly authorized agents executed and delivered in Oakland, California, an Auto & General Liability policy of insurance bearing policy number GPP143242, which was effective October 26, 1997, to October 26, 1998 (hereinafter, the "GAINSCO POLICY").

THE UNDERLYING KULJEET ACTION

- 6. On information and belief, on or about early 1998 Kuljeet Singh entered into an independent contractor agreement to perform taxi cab driver duties for GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB.
- .7. On information and belief, on or about April 23, 1998, Kuljeet Singh responded to a call at 935 Triangle Court, Richmond, California. Kuljeet Singh alleged

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that the safety shield, between the passenger and driver compartments, was defective. Kuljeet Singh further alleged that GREYLINE/YELLOW cab violated its own safety guidelines in dispatching the call. Due to this alleged negligence, Kuljeet Singh alleged that he was severely injured in a gun shotting incident (hereinafter, the "INCIDENT").

- Kuljeet Singh and his wife filed a suit for negligence, assault, and loss of 8. consortium against Plaintiff (hereinafter, the "KULJEET ACTION").
- Plaintiff was not served with the KULJEET ACTION complaint, and the 9. matter went into default.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff timely tendered the KULJEET ACTION 10. complaint to GAINSCO, and/or its agents.
- Prior counsel for Plaintiff tried to set aside that default, but the request was denied and a substantial default judgment was entered (1) in favor of Kuljeet Singh in the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), together with costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment; and (2) in favor of Kuljeet Singh's wife in the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000), together with costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment.
- The matter was dormant for several years, until counsel for Kuljeet Singh 12. and his wife started enforcement proceedings on the judgment, which the parties eventually settled for \$925,000 (which has now been paid).
- On May 1, 2008, counsel for Plaintiff sent a letter to GAINSCO seeking 13. reimbursement of these sums and of all defense expenses fees and costs. GAINSCO disputes responsibility and refuses to reimburse Plaintiff.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- Jurisdiction is proper in this Superior Court in and for the City and County of Alameda pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 because this Court has general subject matter jurisdiction and no statutory exceptions to jurisdiction exist.
 - Venue is proper in the City and County of Alameda pursuant to California 15.

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Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5, inter alia, because the contracts of insurance were delivered and performed in Alameda.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Insurance Contract, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- 16. Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the above paragraphs 1 through 15.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff fully and timely complied with all 17. provisions of the GAINSCO POLICY including, but not limited to, timely payment of the premium and timely tender of the underlying claim and the KULJEET ACTION to GAINSCO. In the alternative, Plaintiff alleges that he was excused from full compliance because the insurance at issue was mandatory and required by State and/or Local law.
- GAINSCO was and is contractually obligated to defend and indemnify 18. Plaintiff from suits for bodily injury.
- 19. Plaintiff was sued in the KULJEET ACTION for bodily injury stemming from the INCIDENT. Plaintiff demanded that he be defended and indemnified under the GAINSCO POLICY. GAINSCO has refused and continues to refuse to defend or indemnify Plaintiff, and therefore is in breach of contractual obligations GAINSCO undertook in the GAINSCO POLICY.
- Plaintiff performed all other duties as required under the GAINSCO POLICY, except those duties which have been excused by GAINSCO'S breach or nonperformance.
- 21. The acts of GAINSCO alleged above were done unreasonably and in breach of the GAINSCO POLICY and the contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 22. As a proximate result of GAINSCO'S contractual breaches, Plaintiff has been compelled to engage counsel and to incur attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses in the defense of the KULJEET ACTION and in prosecution of this Complaint.

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As a further proximate result of GAINSCO's wrongful denial. Plaintiff has been compelled to incur related expenses all according to proof, including but not limited to paying the \$925,000 settlement.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief, That GAINSCO is Obligated to Defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- 23. Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the above paragraphs 1 through 22.
- 24. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and GAINSCO concerning their respective rights and duties in that GAINSCO contends that it has no obligation to defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION despite, on information and belief, Plaintiff's proper tender. Plaintiff contends that GAINSCO is obligated to defend Plaintiff.
- A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that Plaintiff may ascertain their rights and duties under the GAINSCO POLICY. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for a declaratory judgment that GAINSCO must defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief, That GAINSCO is Obligated to Indemnify Plaintiff from the SINGH LAWSUIT, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the 26. above paragraphs 1 through 25.
- An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and GAINSCO concerning their respective rights and duties in that GAINSCO contends that it has no obligation to indemnify Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION. Plaintiff contends that GAINSCO is obligated to indemnify Plaintiff.
- 28. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that Plaintiff may ascertain his rights and duties under the

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GAINSCO POLICY. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for a declaratory judgment that GAINSCO must indemnify Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Tortious Bad Faith Denial of Duty to Defend and/or Indemnify, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the 29. above paragraphs 1 through 28.
- GAINSCO'S acts alleged above were done unreasonably and in tortuous 30. breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- As a proximate result of GAINSCO'S refusal to cover the INCIDENT, 31. Plaintiff was compelled to incur attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses in the defense of the KULJEET ACTION and the litigation of this Complaint. As a further proximate result of GAINSCO'S wrongful denial Plaintiff has been forced to incur related expenses all according to proof, including but not limited to paying the \$925,000 settlement.
- The acts of GAINSCO alleged above were done intentionally, maliciously, 32. oppressively, and with the intent of defrauding Plaintiff, who may therefore recover exemplary or punitive damages.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays as follows:

- For damages according to proof for breach of contract; 1.
- For general and compensatory damages from GAINSCO according to 2. proof;
 - For defense attorneys' fees and costs; 3.
 - For prejudgment interest in an amount to be proven at the time of trial; 4.
- For a declaration that GAINSCO must defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET 5. ACTION:
 - For a declaration that GAINSCO must indemnify Plaintiff from the 6.

KULJEET ACTION; 1 For attorneys' fees and costs incurred in obtaining GAINSCO POLICY 2 7. benefits, as provided by law (i.e., Brandt v. Sup. Ct. (Standard Ins. Co.) (1985) 37 Cal.3d 3 4 813); For exemplary and punitive damages as against GAINSCO; 8. 5 9. For costs of suit herein incurred; and, 6 7 10. For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper. 8 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP DATED: June 27, 2008 10 By: 11 Attorneys for Plaintiff BALJIT SINGH, 12 individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW 13 CAB 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 -7-1536916.2 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

EXHIBIT A

ELIZABETH F. MCDONALD, State Bar No. 177363 LAW OFFICES OF ELIZABETH F. MCDONALD 55 New Montgomery Street, Suite 724 San Francisco, California 94105

Telephone: (415) 512-7788 Facsimile: (415) 512-7440

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, KULJEET SINGH and KAMALDEEP SINGH

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

KULJEET SINGH and KAMALDEEP SINGH,

No. C99-01230

Plaintiffs,

JUDGMENT BY COURT AFTER DEFAULT

VS.

BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB, et al.

Defendants.

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This cause came on to be heard before the Honorable James R. Trembath presiding in Department 17, on November 30, 1999 at 9:00 a.m., Elizabeth F. McDonald of the Law Offices of Elizabeth F. McDonald appearing as attorney for plaintiffs, and it appearing that defendant(s) having been regularly served with process, having failed to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed herein, and the default of said defendant(s) having been duly entered and evidence having been introduced in open session of this Court:

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JUDGMENT BY COURT AFTER DEFAULT

The court having heard the testimony of plaintiffs and having reviewed the documentary evidence presented by plaintiffs hereby finds that: Defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB was negligent; that as a result of defendant's negligence, plaintiff KULJEET SINGH suffered severe life threatening injuries; that as a further result of defendant's negligence plaintiff KULJEET SINGH has incurred economic damages for medical treatment and services in the sum of \$380,000, and further, plaintiff KULJEET SINGH suffered wage loss in the sum of \$30,000.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff KULJEET SINGH recover from defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB damages in the sum of One Million Dollars [\$1,000,000.00], together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff KAMALDEEP SINGH recover from defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB damages in the sum of Fifty Thousand [\$50,000], together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment as provided by law.

The Clerk is ordered to enter the judgment.

Dated: 2-24-00

JAMES R. TREMBATH
Hon. James R. Trembath
Judge of the Superior Court

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EXHIBIT "B"

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT:

(AVISO AL DEMANDADO):
GAINSCO INC. and DOES 1-10

FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

ENDORSED FILED ALAMEDA COUNTY

JUN 2 7 2008

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

M. Hayes

eputy

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Şervices, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

The name and address of the court is:						
(El nombre v dirección de la corte es):						
Superior Court of the Stat	e of	California				
County of Alameda						
1225 Fallon Street						
Oakland CA 94612	-					

CASE (MBP)R: (Núm C du Caso): 0 8395501

Oakland, CA 94612				
	número de teléfono del aboga ine - 158098 245331	orney, or plaintiff without an att do del demandante, o del dem (41)	andante que no tiene	abogado, es): (415) 541-9366
	26th Floor, San Fran	• _	M. Hayes	Damida
DATE: June 27, 2009 (Fecha) 111N 9 7 200		Clerk, by Ki (Secretario)		, Deputy (Adjunto)
(For proof of service of this st	immon's, use Proof of Service	N (Secretario) of Summons (form POS-010).))	
	esta citatión use el formulario l	Proof of Service of Summons, (
[SEAL]	1. as an individual d	N SERVED: You are served lefendant. ed under the fictitious name of ((specify):	
	3. on behalf of (spe	cify):		
	under: CCP 416	.10 (corporation)	CCP 416.60	(minor)
		.20 (defunct corporation)		(conservatee)
		.40 (association or partnership)		(authorized person)
L	4 by personal delive			Page 1 of 1

EXHIBIT "C"

		CM-010
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar no	umber, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Alexander J. Berline - 158098/0	Christine Hiler - 245331	
Hanson Bridgett LLP		
425 Market Street, 26th Floo	r	ENDORSED
San Francisco, CA 94105		FILED
aberline@hansonbridgett.com	FAX NO.: (415) 541-9366	ALAMEDA COUNTY
TELEPHONE NO: (415) 777-3200 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): PLAINTIFF BAJIT SINGH,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	JUN 2 7 2006
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALA	MEDA	
STREET ADDRESS: 1225 Fallon Stree	t	CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
MAILING ADDRESS: Same		By Kill M. Hayes
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Oakland, CA 94612	Alamada County Courthous	Panuls.
BRANCH NAME: Rene C. Davidson	and allegedly doing business as	
GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB v. GAINS	CO INC. and DOES 1 - 10	
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER O 7 O F F O
X Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	CASE NOME 0 8395501
(Amount (Amount	Filed with first appearance by defendar	nt JUDGE:
demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:
Items 1-6 bel	ow must be completed (see instructions	on page 2).
1. Check-one box below for the case type that		
Auto Tort	Contract	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	X Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
x Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	Miscellaneous Civil Petition
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	
		es of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
factors requiring exceptional judicial manage	ement:	
a. Large number of separately repres	ented parties d. Large number	
b. Extensive motion practice raising d		ith related actions pending in one or more courts
issues that will be time-consuming		es, states, or countries, or in a federal court
c. Substantial amount of documentary	vevidence f. Substantial po	stjudgment judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. [X monetary b. X nonmonetary; d	eclaratory or injunctive relief c. X punitive
4. Number of causes of action (specify): Four		
	s action suit.	
6. If there are any known related cases, file an		nav use form CM-015.)
	An	1 1/2
Date: June 27, 2008 CHRISTINE HILER) (The	4. /4. C
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		NATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
	NOTICE	. (t amall plaims areas or associated
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the fire	st paper filed in the action or proceeding	g (except small claims cases or cases filed to foot trule 3 220.) Failure to file may result
	enare and institutions code). (Car. Rules	of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result
in sanctions.File this cover sheet in addition to any cover	sheet required by local court rule.	
If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et so	eq. of the California Rules of Court, you	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
other parties to the action or proceeding. • Unless this is a collections case under rule.		
• Unless this is a collections case under fule.	J. 1 TO OF a COMPION CASE, WIS COVER SHO	Page 1 of 2

Short Title	BALLITT SINGH	individually an	d allegedly doing	business C	ase Number:
Short inte.	PHIDII DINGII,	Individually, and	a arregear, army		
ac CREVII	INF/VELLOW CAR	v. GAINSCO. INC	. AND DOES 1-10		

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM

	THIS FORM IS REQUIRED IN ALL NEW <u>UNLIMITED</u> CIVIL CASE FILINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA							
	Hayward Hall of Justice (447)							
x Oakland, Rene C. Davidson Alameda County Courthouse (446) Pleasanton, Gale-Schenone Hall of Justice (448)								
GMI GE GOVER Sheet Gergery	GMIGEOGWARSHEEFGEGIME	Manuage Contity (geso tidds (Mrods Orthonia)						
Auto Tort	Auto tort (22)	34 Auto tort (G) Is this an uninsured motorist case ? yes no						
Other PI /PD / WD Tort	Asbestos (04) Product liability (24) Medical malpractice (45) Other PI/PD/WD tort (23)	75 Asbestos (D) 89 Product liability (not asbestos or toxic tort/environmental) (G) 97 Medical malpractice (G) 33 Other PI/PD/WD tort (G)						
Non - PI /PD / WD Tort	Bus tort / unfair bus. practice (07) Civil rights (08) —Defamation (13) Fraud (16) Intellectual property (19) Professional negligence (25) Other non-Pl/PD/WD tort (35)	x 79 Bus tort / unfair bus. practice (G) 80 Civil rights (G) 84 Defamation (G) 24 Fraud (G) 87 Intellectual property (G) 59 Professional negligence - non-medical (G) 03 Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (G)						
Employment	Wrongful termination (36) Other employment (15)	38 Wrongful termination (G) 85 Other employment (G) 53 Labor comm award confirmation 54 Notice of appeal - L.C.A.						
Contract	Breach contract / Wrnty (06) Collections (09) Insurance coverage (18) Other contract (37)	O4 Breach contract / Wrnty (G) 81 Collections (G) 8 86 Ins. coverage - non-complex (G) 98 Other contract (G)						
Real Property	Eminent domain / Inv Cdm (14) Wrongful eviction (33) Other real property (26)	18 Eminent domain / Inv Cdm (G) 17 Wrongful eviction (G) 36 Other real property (G)						
Unlawful Detainer	Commercial (31) Residential (32) Drugs (38)	94 Unlawful Detainer - commercial Is the deft. In possession 47 Unlawful Detainer - residential of the property? 21 Unlawful detainer - drugs Yes No						
Judiclal Review	Asset forfeiture (05) Petition re: arbitration award (11) Writ of Mandate (02) Other judicial review (39)	41 Asset forfeiture 62 Pet. re: arbitration award 49 Writ of mandate Is this a CEQA action (Publ.Res.Code section 21000 et seq) Yes No 64 Other judicial review						
Provisionally Complex	Antitrust / Trade regulation (03) Construction defect (10) Claims involving mass tort (40) Securities litigation (28) Toxic tort / Environmental (30) Ins covrg from cmplx case type (41)	77 Antitrust / Trade regulation 82 Construction defect 78 Claims involving mass tort 91 Securities litigation 93 Toxic tort / Environmental 95 Ins covrg from complex case type						
Enforcement of Judgment	Enforcement of judgment (20)	19 Enforcement of judgment 08 Confession of judgment						
Misc. Complaint	RICO (27) Partnership / Corp. governance (21) Other complaint (42)	90 RICO (G) 88 Partnership / Corp. governance (G) 68 All other complaints (G)						
Misc. Civil Petition	Other petition (43)	06 Change of name 69 Other petition						

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

GAINSCO INC. and DOES 1-10

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB

FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

ENDORSED FILED ALAMEDA COUNTY

JUN 2 7 2008

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

M. Haves
Deputy

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filling fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Şervices, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

The name and address of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección de la corte es):
Superior Court of the State of California
County of Alameda
1225 Fallon Street
Oakland, CA 94612

CASE NUMBER: (Númber de 17,950): 0 8 3 9 5 5 0 1

1225 Fallon Street Oakland, CA 94612				
The name, address, and telep (El nombre, la dirección y el r Alexander J. Berli Christine Hiler - Hanson Bridgett LL	úmero de teléfono del abogac ne – 158098 245331	rney, or plaintiff without an atto lo del demandante, o del dema (415	ndante que no tien	e abogado, es): (415) 541-9366
425 Market Street, 2	6th Floor, San Franc	isco, CA 94105	M House	
DATE: June 27, 2008	3	Clerk, by	M. Hayes	, Deputy
(Fecha) JUN 2 7 2008	PAT S. SWEETEN	(Secretario)		(Adjunto)
(For proof of service of this su	mmon's, use Proof of Service	of Summons (form POS-010).)		
(Para prueba de entrega de e	sta citatión use el formulario P	roof of Service of Summons, (F	POS-010)).	
	NOTICE TO THE PERSON	SERVED: You are served		
[SEAL]	1. as an individual de			
	2. as the person sue	d under the fictitious name of (s	specify):	
	3. on behalf of (spec	ify):		
	under: CCP 416.	10 (corporation)	CCP 416.6	O (minor)
	. •	20 (defunct corporation)	CCP 416.7	0 (conservatee)
		40 (association or partnership)	CCP 416.9	(authorized person)
	other (spe	` '		
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Page 1 of 1
	4. by personal delive	ry on (uale).	•	rage (O)

	POS-015
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Alexander J. Berline - 158098	
Christine Hiler - 245331	
Hanson Bridgett LLP	
425 Market Street, 26th Floor	
San Francisco, CA 94104	
TELEPHONE NO.: 415-777-3200 FAX NO. (Optional): 415-541-9366	•
F-MAN ADDRESS (Optional): aberline@hansonbridgett.com	
ATTORNEYFOR (Name): BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly dba GREYLINE CAB/	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Alameda	
STREET ADDRESS: 1225 Fallon Street	
MAILING ADDRESS: Same	
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Oakland, CA 94612	
BRANCH NAME: Rene C. Davidson Alameda County Courthouse	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly	
doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB	
doing business as GREILINE CAD/IDDBOW CLD	
an INGGO ING and DOES 1-10	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: GAINSCO, INC. and DOES 1-10	
TO CHENT OF DECEMENT CANAL	CASE NUMBER:
NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT—CIVIL	08395501
TO (insert name of party being served): GAINSCO, INC. and DOES 1-10	
NOTICE	
The summons and other documents identified below are being served pursuant to section	415.30 of the California Code of Civil
Describing Vour failure to complete this form and return it within 20 days from the date of fi	USINING SHOWN DEIOW May subject you
(or the party on whose behalf you are being served) to liability for the payment of any expe	nses incurred in serving a summons
on you in any other manner permitted by law.	
If you are being served on behalf of a corporation, an unincorporated association (including	g a partnership), or other entity, this
I see the standard by your in the name of such entity or by a person authorized to receive	Selvice of blocess of behalf of sacri
this form must be signed by you personally or by a person author	zed by you to acknowledge receipt of
summons. If you return this form to the sender, service of a summons is deemed complete	on the day you sign the
acknowledgment of receipt below.	
Date of mailing: July 2, 2008	·
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Kerry T. Pfoor (Type OR PRINT NAME) (SIGNATURE OF SENT	DER-MUST NOT BE A PARTY IN THIS CASE)
V. 1. 1. 2	•
ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT	
This acknowledges receipt of (to be completed by sender before mailing):	-
4 TV A copy of the summons and of the complaint.	
2. X Other: (specify): ADR Information Package, Civil Case	Cover Sneet

(SIGNATURE OF PERSON ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT, WITH TITLE IF ACKNOWLEDGMENT IS MADE ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON OR ENTITY)

Page 1 of 1

Date this form is signed:

(To be completed by recipient):

(TYPE OR PRINT YOUR NAME AND NAME OF ENTITY, IF ANY, ON WHOSE BEHALF THIS FORM IS SIGNED)

1 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP ENDORSED ALEXANDER J. BERLINE - 158098 FILED 2 aberline@hansonbridgett.com ALAMEDA COUNTY CHRISTINE HILER - 245331 chiler@hansonbridgett.com 3 JUN 2 7 2008 425 Market Street, 26th Floor CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
M. Hayes San Francisco, CA 94105 Telephone: (415) 777-3200 5 Facsimile: (415) 541-9366 Denuta 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff BALJIT SINGH. individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINÉ CAB/YELLÓW CAB 7 8 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 9 **COUNTY OF ALAMEDA** 10 11 08395501 BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as 12 **COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES** GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB, 13 Plaintiff. 14 15 GAINSCO INC. and DOES 1 - 10, 16 Defendant. 17 18 19 20 INTRODUCTION 21 Taxi driver Kuljeet Singh was injured on April 23, 1998 while driving a taxi cab 22 (Yellow Cab #112, CA #5S18784), filed a complaint making certain allegations against 23 BALJIT SINGH ("BALJIT"), and obtained a substantial judgment. This is an action by 24 BALJIT against the Auto & General Liability insurer, defendant GAINSCO, INC. 25 (hereinafter, "GAINSCO"), and DOES 1 through 10 (collectively referred to as 26 "Defendants"), to recover sums paid to satisfy that Kuljeet Singh judgment (a true and 27

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correct copy which is attached hereto as Exhibit A).

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27 28 **PARTIES**

- At all times herein mentioned, Bay Area Taxi Management, Inc. ("BATM") 1. was a California corporation with its principal place of business in Oakland, California. BATM managed the operations of the Yellow Cab fleet, and BALJIT was an officer of BATM.
- At all times herein mentioned, BALJIT was an individual and a resident of 2. Alameda, California.
- At all times herein mentioned, GAINSCO was a Texas insurer authorized 3. to do business in the State of California.
- The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate or otherwise, 4. of the Defendants named herein as DOES 1 through 10, are unknown to Plaintiff, who, therefore, sues said Defendants under such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon allege, that each of the Defendants designated herein as a "DOE" are responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein referred to and caused some injuries and damages to Plaintiff as herein alleged.

THE INSURANCE POLICY

On information and belief, in 1997, Plaintiff submitted an application for 5. Auto & General Liability Insurance to GAINSCO. On information and belief, thereafter, in consideration of premium payments, GAINSCO by its duly authorized agents executed and delivered in Oakland, California, an Auto & General Liability policy of insurance bearing policy number GPP143242, which was effective October 26, 1997, to October 26, 1998 (hereinafter, the "GAINSCO POLICY").

THE UNDERLYING KULJEET ACTION

- On information and belief, on or about early 1998 Kuljeet Singh entered 6. into an independent contractor agreement to perform taxi cab driver duties for GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB.
- On information and belief, on or about April 23, 1998, Kuljeet Singh 7. responded to a call at 935 Triangle Court, Richmond, California. Kuljeet Singh alleged

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27 28 that the safety shield, between the passenger and driver compartments, was defective. Kuljeet Singh further alleged that GREYLINE/YELLOW cab violated its own safety quidelines in dispatching the call. Due to this alleged negligence, Kuljeet Singh alleged that he was severely injured in a gun shotting incident (hereinafter, the "INCIDENT").

- Kuljeet Singh and his wife filed a suit for negligence, assault, and loss of 8. consortium against Plaintiff (hereinafter, the "KULJEET ACTION").
- Plaintiff was not served with the KULJEET ACTION complaint, and the matter went into default.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff timely tendered the KULJEET ACTION 10. complaint to GAINSCO, and/or its agents.
- 11. Prior counsel for Plaintiff tried to set aside that default, but the request was denied and a substantial default judgment was entered (1) in favor of Kuljeet Singh in the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), together with costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment; and (2) in favor of Kuljeet Singh's wife in the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000), together with costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment.
- The matter was dormant for several years, until counsel for Kuljeet Singh 12. and his wife started enforcement proceedings on the judgment, which the parties eventually settled for \$925,000 (which has now been paid).
- On May 1, 2008, counsel for Plaintiff sent a letter to GAINSCO seeking 13. reimbursement of these sums and of all defense expenses fees and costs. GAINSCO disputes responsibility and refuses to reimburse Plaintiff.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- Jurisdiction is proper in this Superior Court in and for the City and County of Alameda pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 410.10 because this Court has general subject matter jurisdiction and no statutory exceptions to jurisdiction exist.
 - Venue is proper in the City and County of Alameda pursuant to California 15.

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Code of Civil Procedure section 395.5, inter alia, because the contracts of insurance were delivered and performed in Alameda.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Breach of Insurance Contract, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- 16. Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the above paragraphs 1 through 15.
- On information and belief, Plaintiff fully and timely complied with all 17. provisions of the GAINSCO POLICY including, but not limited to, timely payment of the premium and timely tender of the underlying claim and the KULJEET ACTION to GAINSCO. In the alternative, Plaintiff alleges that he was excused from full compliance because the insurance at issue was mandatory and required by State and/or Local law.
- GAINSCO was and is contractually obligated to defend and indemnify Plaintiff from suits for bodily injury.
- 19. Plaintiff was sued in the KULJEET ACTION for bodily injury stemming from the INCIDENT. Plaintiff demanded that he be defended and indemnified under the GAINSCO POLICY. GAINSCO has refused and continues to refuse to defend or indemnify Plaintiff, and therefore is in breach of contractual obligations GAINSCO undertook in the GAINSCO POLICY.
- 20. Plaintiff performed all other duties as required under the GAINSCO POLICY, except those duties which have been excused by GAINSCO'S breach or nonperformance.
- 21. The acts of GAINSCO alleged above were done unreasonably and in breach of the GAINSCO POLICY and the contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 22. As a proximate result of GAINSCO'S contractual breaches, Plaintiff has been compelled to engage counsel and to incur attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses in the defense of the KULJEET ACTION and in prosecution of this Complaint.

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As a further proximate result of GAINSCO's wrongful denial, Plaintiff has been compelled to incur related expenses all according to proof, including but not limited to paying the \$925,000 settlement.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief, That GAINSCO is Obligated to Defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the 23. above paragraphs 1 through 22.
- 24. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and GAINSCO concerning their respective rights and duties in that GAINSCO contends that it has no obligation to defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION despite, on information and belief, Plaintiff's proper tender. Plaintiff contends that GAINSCO is obligated to defend Plaintiff.
- A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the 25. circumstances in order that Plaintiff may ascertain their rights and duties under the GAINSCO POLICY. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for a declaratory judgment that GAINSCO must defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief, That GAINSCO is Obligated to Indemnify Plaintiff from the SINGH LAWSUIT, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the 26. above paragraphs 1 through 25.
- An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Plaintiff and GAINSCO concerning their respective rights and duties in that GAINSCO contends that it has no obligation to indemnify Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION. Plaintiff contends that GAINSCO is obligated to indemnify Plaintiff.
- 28. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that Plaintiff may ascertain his rights and duties under the

GAINSCO POLICY. Wherefore Plaintiff prays for a declaratory judgment that GAINSCO must indemnify Plaintiff from the KULJEET ACTION.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Tortious Bad Faith Denial of Duty to Defend and/or Indemnify, By Plaintiff Against GAINSCO, and DOES 1-10.)

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, the 29. above paragraphs 1 through 28.
- GAINSCO'S acts alleged above were done unreasonably and in tortuous 30. breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- As a proximate result of GAINSCO'S refusal to cover the INCIDENT, 31. Plaintiff was compelled to incur attorneys' fees and other costs and expenses in the defense of the KULJEET ACTION and the litigation of this Complaint. As a further proximate result of GAINSCO'S wrongful denial Plaintiff has been forced to incur related expenses all according to proof, including but not limited to paying the \$925,000 settlement.
- The acts of GAINSCO alleged above were done intentionally, maliciously, 32. oppressively, and with the intent of defrauding Plaintiff, who may therefore recover exemplary or punitive damages.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays as follows:

- For damages according to proof for breach of contract; 1.
- For general and compensatory damages from GAINSCO according to 2. proof;
 - For defense attorneys' fees and costs; 3.
 - For prejudgment interest in an amount to be proven at the time of trial; 4.
- For a declaration that GAINSCO must defend Plaintiff from the KULJEET 5. ACTION;
 - For a declaration that GAINSCO must indemnify Plaintiff from the 6.

KULJEET ACTION; 1 For attorneys' fees and costs incurred in obtaining GAINSCO POLICY 2 7. benefits, as provided by law (i.e., Brandt v. Sup. Ct. (Standard Ins. Co.) (1985) 37 Cal.3d 3 813); 4 For exemplary and punitive damages as against GAINSCO; 8. 5 9. For costs of suit herein incurred; and, 6 For such other and further relief as this Court may deem proper. 7 10. 8 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP DATED: June 27, 2008 9 10 11 Attorneys for Plaintiff BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1536916.2

EXHIBIT A

ELIZABETH F. MCDONALD, State Bar No. 177363 LAW OFFICES OF ELIZABETH F. MCDONALD

55 New Montgomery Street, Suite 724

San Francisco, California 94105 Telephone: (415) 512-7788 Facsimile: (415) 512-7440

Attorneys for Plaintiffs, KULJEET SINGH and KAMALDEEP SINGH

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K IGNES IN STREET

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA

KULJEET SINGH and KAMALDEEP SINGH,

No. C99-01230

Plaintiffs,

JUDGMENT BY COURT AFTER DEFAULT

vs.

BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB, et al.

Defendants.

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Trembath presiding in Department 17, on November 30, 1999 at 9:00 a.m., Elizabeth F. McDonald of the Law Offices of Elizabeth F. McDonald appearing as attorney for plaintiffs, and it appearing that defendant(s) having been regularly served with process, having failed to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed herein, and the default of said defendant(s) having been duly entered and

evidence having been introduced in open session of this Court:

This cause came on to be heard before the Honorable James R.

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JUDGMENT BY COURT AFTER DEFAULT

The court having heard the testimony of plaintiffs and having reviewed the documentary evidence presented by plaintiffs hereby finds that: Defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB was negligent; that as a result of defendant's negligence, plaintiff KULJEET SINGH suffered severe life threatening injuries; that as a further result of defendant's negligence plaintiff KULJEET SINGH has incurred economic damages for medical treatment and services in the sum of \$380,000, and further, plaintiff KULJEET SINGH suffered wage loss in the sum of \$30,000.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff KULJEET SINGH recover from defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB damages in the sum of One Million Dollars [\$1,000,000.00], together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that plaintiff KAMALDEEP SINGH recover from defendant BALJIT SINGH, individually and doing business as GREYLINE CAB\YELLOW CAB damages in the sum of Fifty Thousand [\$50,000], together with plaintiff's costs and disbursements, and interest on said judgment as provided by law.

The Clerk is ordered to enter the judgment.

Dated: 2-24-00

JAMES R. TREMBATH
Hon. James R. Trembath
Judge of the Superior Court

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ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION INFORMATION PACKAGE Effective April 15, 2005

Instructions to Plaintiff / Cross-Complainant

In all general civil cases filed in the trial courts after June 30, 2001, the plaintiff is required to serve a copy of this ADR information package on each defendant.

California Rules of Court, Rule 3.221 (excerpt)

(a) Court to provide information packet

Each court must make available to the plaintiff, at the time the complaint is filed in all general civil cases, an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) information package that includes, at a minimum, all of the following:

- (1) General information about the potential advantages and disadvantages of ADR and descriptions of the principal ADR processes....
- (2) Information about the ADR programs available in that court....
- (3) In counties that are participating in the Dispute Resolution Programs Act (DRPA), information about the availability of local dispute resolution programs funded under the DRPA....
- (4) An ADR stipulation form that parties may use to stipulate to the use of an ADR process.
- (b) Court may make package available on Web site....

(c) Plaintiff to serve information package

In all general civil cases, the plaintiff must serve a copy of the ADR information package on each defendant together with the complaint. Cross-complainants must serve a copy of the ADR information package on any new parties to the action together with the cross-complaint.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ADR

Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution

Did you know that most civil lawsuits settle without a trial? And did you know that there are a number of ways to resolve civil disputes without having to sue somebody? These alternatives to a lawsuit are known as alternative dispute resolution (also called ADR). The most common forms of ADR are mediation, arbitration, and neutral evaluation. There are a number of other kinds of ADR as well.

In ADR, trained, impartial persons decide disputes or help parties decide disputes themselves. These persons are called neutrals. In mediation, for example, the neutral is the mediator. Neutrals normally are chosen by the disputing parties or by the court. Neutrals can help parties resolve disputes without having to go to court.

ADR is not new. ADR is available in many communities through court-connected and community dispute resolution programs and private neutrals.

Advantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution

ADR can have a number of advantages over a lawsuit:

- ADR can be speedier. A dispute often can be resolved in a matter of months, even weeks, through ADR, while a lawsuit can take years.
- ADR can save money. Court costs, attorney fees, and expert witness fees can be saved.
- ADR can permit more participation. With ADR, the parties may have more chances to tell their side of the story than in court and may have more control over the outcome.
- ADR can be flexible. The parties can choose the ADR process that is best for them.
- ADR can be cooperative. In mediation, for example, the parties having a dispute may work together with the neutral to resolve the dispute and agree to a remedy that makes sense to them, rather than work against each
- ADR can reduce stress. There are fewer, if any, court appearances. And because ADR can be speedier, cheaper, and can create an atmosphere in which the parties are normally cooperative, ADR is easier on the nerves. The parties do not have a lawsuit hanging over their heads. For all the above reasons, many people have reported a high degree of satisfaction with ADR.

Because of these advantages, many parties choose ADR to resolve a dispute instead of filing a lawsuit. Even when a lawsuit has been filed, ADR can be used before the parties' positions harden and the lawsuit becomes costly. ADR has been used to resolve disputes even after a trial, when the result is appealed.

Disadvantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution

ADR may not be suitable for every dispute.

If ADR is binding, the parties normally give up most court protections, including a decision by a judge or jury under formal rules of evidence and procedure and review for legal error by an appellate court.

There generally is less opportunity to find out about the other side's case with ADR than with litigation. ADR may not be effective if it takes place before the parties have sufficient information to resolve the dispute.

The neutral may charge a fee for his or her services.

If a dispute is not resolved through ADR, the parties may have to put time and money into both ADR and a lawsuit.

Lawsuits must be brought within specified periods of time, known as statutes of limitations. Parties must be careful not to let a statute of limitations run out while a dispute is in an ADR process.

Three Common Types of Alternative Dispute Resolution

This section describes the forms of ADR most often found in the California state courts and discusses when each may be right for a dispute.

Mediation

In mediation, a neutral (the mediator) assists the parties in reaching a mutually acceptable resolution of their dispute. Unlike lawsuits or some other types of ADR, the mediator does not decide how the dispute is to be resolved; the parties do.

Mediation is a cooperative process in which the parties work together toward a resolution that tries to meet everyone's interests, instead of working against each other where at least one party loses. Mediation normally leads to better relations between the parties and to resolutions that hold up. For example, mediation has been very successful in family disputes, particularly with child custody and visitation.

Mediation is particularly effective when the parties have a continuing relationship, like neighbors or business people. Mediation also is very effective where personal feelings are getting in the way of a resolution. This is because mediation normally gives the parties a chance to let out their feelings and find out how they each see things.

Mediation may not be a good idea when one party is unwilling to discuss a resolution or when one party has been a victim of the other or has unequal bargaining power in the mediation. However, mediation can be successful for victims seeking restitution from offenders. A mediator can meet with the parties separately when there has been violence between them.

Arbitration

In arbitration, a neutral (the arbitrator) reviews evidence, hears arguments, and makes a decision (award) to resolve the dispute. Arbitration normally is more informal, much quicker, and less expensive than a lawsuit. Often a case that may take a week to try in court can be heard by an arbitrator in a matter of hours, because evidence can be submitted by documents (like medical reports and bills and business records) rather than by testimony.

There are two kinds of arbitration in California:

- (1) Private arbitration, by agreement of the parties involved in the dispute, takes place outside of the courts and is normally binding. In most cases, "binding" means that the arbitrator's decision (award) is final and there will not be a trial or an appeal of that decision.
- (2) "Judicial arbitration" takes place within the court process and is not binding unless the parties agree at the outset to be bound. A party to this kind of arbitration who does not like a judicial arbitration award may file a request for trial with the court within a specified time. However, if that party does not do better in the trial than in arbitration, he or she may have to pay a penalty.

Arbitration is best for cases where the parties want a decision without the expense of a trial. Arbitration may be better than mediation when the parties have no relationship except for the dispute.

Arbitration may not be a good idea when the parties want to decide on the outcome of their dispute themselves.

Neutral Evaluation

In evaluation, a neutral (the evaluator) gives an opinion on the strengths and weaknesses of each party's evidence and arguments and makes an evaluation of the case. Each party gets a chance to present his or her side and hear the other side. This may lead to a settlement or at least help the parties prepare to resolve the dispute later on. If the neutral evaluation does not resolve the dispute, the parties may go to court or try another form of ADR.

Neutral evaluation, like mediation, can come early in the dispute and save time and money.

Neutral evaluation is most effective when a party has an unrealistic view of the dispute, when the only real issue is what the case is worth, or when there are technical or scientific questions to be worked out.

Neutral evaluation may not be a good idea when it is too soon to tell what the case is worth or if the dispute is about something besides money, like a neighbor playing loud music late at night.

Other Types of Alternative Dispute Resolution

There are several other types of ADR besides mediation, arbitration, and neutral evaluation. Some of these are conciliation, settlement conferences, fact-finding, mini-trials, and summary jury trials. Sometimes parties will try a combination of ADR methods. The important thing is to try to find the type or types of ADR that are most likely to resolve your dispute.

The selection of a neutral is an important decision. There is no legal requirement that the neutral be licensed or hold any particular certificate. However, some programs have established qualification requirements for neutrals. You may wish to inquire about the qualifications of any neutral you are considering.

Agreements reached through ADR normally are put in writing by the neutral and, if the parties wish, may become binding contracts that can be enforced by a judge.

You may wish to seek the advice of an attorney about your legal rights and other matters relating to the dispute.

Help Finding an Alternative Dispute Resolution Provider in Your Community

To locate a dispute resolution program or private neutral in your community:

- Visit the Court's Web site. The Alameda County Superior Court maintains a list of court-connected mediators, neutral evaluators, and private arbitrators at http://www.alameda.courts.ca.gov/adr/index.html
- Contact the Small Claims Court Legal Advisor. The small claims legal advisor for Alameda County is located at the Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse, Self-Help Center. The phone number is 510-268-7665.
- Visit the California Department of Consumer Affairs' Web site. The Department of Consumer Affairs (also called the DCA) has posted a list of conflict resolution programs throughout the state. The list can be found at http://www.dca.ca.gov/consumer/mediation_programs.shtml

You can also call the Department of Consumer Affairs, Consumer Information Center, at 1-800-952-5210.

 Contact your local bar association. You can find a list of local bar associations in California on the State Bar Web site at http://members.calbar.ca.gov/search/ba results.aspx?txtan=&txtln=&County=&District=&ClassTypes=C

If you cannot find a bar association for your area on the State Bar Web site, check the yellow pages of your telephone book under "Associations."

- Look in the yellow pages of your telephone book under "Arbitrators" or "Mediators".
- Automotive Repair, Smog Check: The California Bureau of Automotive Repair (also known as BAR) offers a
 free mediation service for consumers who are dissatisfied with an auto repair or a smog check, or who dispute an
 invoice for such services. BAR registers and regulates California automotive repair facilities and licenses smog,
 lamp, and brake inspection stations. Learn more at
 http://www.smogcheck.ca.gov/StdPage.asp?Body=/Geninfo/Otherinfo/Mediation.htm#What%20is%20a%20Mediator or call 800-952-5210.
- Attorney Fees: The State Bar of California administers a mandatory fee arbitration program to resolve attorney
 fee disputes between lawyers and their clients. The program is an informal, low-cost forum and is mandatory for a
 lawyer if a client requests it. Mediation of attorney fees disputes may also be available in some areas of
 California. Learn more at http://www.calbar.org/2bar/3arb/3arbndx.htm or call 415-538-2020.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY

East Bay Community Mediation 1968 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94702-1612

Phone: (510) 548-2377; Fax: (510) 548-4051

http://www.ebcm.org/

EBCM is a community-based mediation program created by the union of Berkeley Dispute Resolution Service and Conciliation Forums of Oakland. EBCM offers counseling on options and approaches to resolving a dispute, mediation, large-group conflict facilitation, and conflict resolution skills workshops.

Catholic Charities of the East Bay: Oakland - Main Office 433 Jefferson Street, Oakland, CA 94607

Phone: (510) 768-3100; Fax: (510) 451-6998

http://www.cceb.org/

Mediators are responsible for mediation sessions involving the youth, victim and family members to work towards a mutually agreeable restitution agreement. Also, provide free workshops in anger management and mediation.

Center for Community Dispute Settlement 291 McLeod Street, Livermore, CA 94550

Phone: (925) 373-1035; Fax: (925) 449-0945

http://www.trivalleymediation.com/

Provides services in Tri-Valley for all of Alameda County. Program goals are to increase the number of court cases resolved, mediating small claims cases four days per week, and training youth in listening and conflict resolution skills.

ALAMEDA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT ADR PROGRAM

ADR Program Administrator

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 10.783, the presiding judge of the Superior Court of California, County of Alameda designated the Court Executive Officer to serve as ADR program administrator.

A Plaintiff may elect, the parties may stipulate, or a judge may refer a case to Judicial Arbitration. The Judicial Arbitration Program Coordinator may be contacted during regular court business hours at (510) 690-2705.

The Judicial Arbitration Process

Appointment of Arbitrator (must be appointed within 30 days after referral per CRC 3.815(c)(2)).

- ⇒ Parties mailed list of five names from which to select (list mailed within 5-10 business days after receipt of referral).
- ⇒ Each party may reject one of the names listed (10 calendar days per CRC 3.815(b)(3)).
- ⇒ The administrator randomly appoints the arbitrators from the names remaining on the list or if one name remains then that name is deemed appointed (CRC 3.815(4)).

Assignment of Case (CRC 3.817)

Within 15 days of notice of the appointment, the arbitrator shall contact parties in writing about time, date, and place of the hearing. The parties shall receive at least 30 days notice prior to the hearing.

Hearings (CRC 3.817)

⇒ Must be scheduled to be completed not more than 90 days from the date the arbitrator was assigned. For good cause shown, a Judge may continue the case beyond this 90-day period.

Award of Arbitrator

- The arbitrator must file an award within 10 days of the conclusion of the arbitration hearing. The arbitrator may apply to the court for an additional 20 days in cases of unusual length or complexity (CRC 3.825(b)).
- ⇒ Within 30 days of the filing of the award, a party may file a request for trial (CRC 3.826(a)).
- ⇒ The clerk must immediately enter the arbitration award as a judgment if no party has served and filed a request for trial during the 30-day period after the award is filed (CRC 3.827).

Return of Case to Court

- ⇒ Upon the filing of a request for trial, the action must proceed as provided under an applicable case management order or, if there is no pending order, promptly set for a case management conference. (CRC 3.826(b)).
- When a judgment is entered, the clerk will notify all parties who have appeared in the case including the judge to whom the case is assigned if there is one (CRC 3.827(b)).
- ⇒ If a case is settled then each plaintiff or other party must notify the arbitrator and the court as required under California Rules of Court, rule 3.1385 (CRC 3.829).

SUPERIOR CO	URT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY	
Berkeley Courthouse 2000 Center Street, 2nd Ft., Berkeley, CA 94704	Fremont Hall of Justice 39439 Paseo Padre Parkway, Fremont, CA 94538	☐ Gale/Schenone Hall of Justice 5672 Stoneridge Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588
George E. McDonald Hall of Justice 2233 Shoreline Drive, Alameda, CA 94501	Hayward Hall of Justice 24405 Amador Street, Hayward, CA 94544	René C. Davidson Courthouse 1225 Fallon Street, Oakland, CA 94612
	☐ Wiley W. Manuel Courthouse 661 Washington Street, Oakland, CA 94607	
		and the state of t
	Case No.:	
Plaintiff		
2		
VS.		FOR ALTERNATIVE
	DISPUTE RES	OLUTION (ADR)
Defendant		
The residue has and through their atto	rneys of record hereby stipulate to submit the wi	thin
controversy to the following Alternative Dis	pute Resolution process:	
	ORDER	
		ing now therefore IT
The foregoing stipulation having be	een read and considered and good cause appeari	ing, now inercrote, 11
IS SO ORDERED.		
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the	ne matter be set for Order to Show Cause Hearing	g RE:
Dismissal on	ata.m./p.m. in Department	
:		÷
Dated:		
		THE STATE OF COLUMN
	JUDGE OF T	HE SUPERIOR COURT
(SEAL)		

Case 3:08-cv-03874-PJH Document 1 Filed 08/13/2008 Page 40 of 41

1	PROOF OF SERVICE
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
3) ss. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
4	I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the
5	within action. My business address is 11900 West Olympic Blvd., Ste. 600, Los Angeles, California 90064.
6	On August 12, 2008, I served the foregoing document
7	described as "NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL" on the interested parties in this action by placing a [X] true
8	copy thereof [] the original document enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:
9	[SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST]
10	X (BY MAIL) In accordance with the regular mail collection
11	and processing practices of this business office, with which I am familiar, by means of which mail is deposited with the
12	United States Postal Service at Los Angeles, California that same day in the ordinary course of business, I deposited
1,3	such sealed envelope for collection and mailing on this same
14	date following ordinary business practices.
15	(BY PERSONAL SERVICE) By personally delivering copies to the person served.
16	I delivered such envelope by hand to the office of the addressee pursuant to C.C.P. Section 1011.
17	I caused such envelope to be delivered by hand to the office of the addressee, either by overnight
18	delivery via Overnite Express. I caused such envelope to be delivered to the
19	office of the addressee, by telecopier or facsimile machine. Proof of such delivery is
20	attached hereto.
21	STATE X I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of
22	the State of California that the above is true and correct.
23	Executed on August 12, 2008, at Los Angeles, California.
24	(0)
25	ANI MAKHANIAN Name Signature
26	
27	
28	

Service List SINGH v. GAINSCO, INC. Alameda County Superior Court Case No. RG08395501 United States District Court Case No. TBA Alexander J. Berline, Esq. Christine Hiler, Esq. HANSON BRIDGETT, LLP 425 Market Street, 26th Floor San Francisco, CA 94105 Telephone (415) 777-3200 Facsimile (415) 541-9366 Attorneys for Plaintiff BALJIT SINGH, individually and allegedly doing business as GREYLINE CAB/YELLOW CAB

S JS 44 (Rev. 12/07) (cand rev 1-16-08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE TWO OF THE FORM.)

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_	(b) County of Residence	of First Listed Plaintiff A	lameda, Californi	a	County of Resid	lence of I	irst Listed Defendant	Texas	
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	(c) Attorney's (Firm Na.	me, Address, and Telephon	e Number)		Attorneys (If K				
	Alexander J. Berline, Esq	; Christine Hiler, Esq.			Spencer A. S	chneide	r, Esq.; Karen E. Adelmar	n, Esq.	
	HANSON BRIDGETT, I	LLP					N & BERMAN, LLP	•	
	425 Market Street, 26th F	loor, San Francisco, CA	94105; (415) 77	7-3200	11900 W. OI (310) 447-90		llvd., Suite 600, Los Ange	eles, CA 90064	
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JS 44 Reverse (Rev. 12/07)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving
- (b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship, (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

- Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 unless diversity. Example: Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VII. Requested in Complaint, Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

VIII. Related Cases, This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.